

JULY 1996

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF JAPAN  
FOR SWINE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease, rinderpest, African swine fever, hog cholera, Teschen disease, and vesicular exanthema.
2. There has been no clinical evidence of vesicular stomatitis, Aujeszky's disease, atrophic rhinitis, transmissible gastroenteritis, porcine reproductive respiratory syndrome (PRRS), tuberculosis, and brucellosis on the premises of origin of the exported swine for at least 12 months prior to the start of the export isolation.
3. There has been no clinical evidence of hemorrhagic septicemia on the premises of origin for 6 months prior to the start of the export isolation.
4. The exported swine have not been inoculated with Brucella vaccine.
5. No swine have been introduced to the premises of origin within 30 days prior to the export isolation.
6. The animals have been in a USDA-approved export isolation facility for at least 7 days. (The date of commencement and completion of the isolation period must be shown on the U.S. Origin Health Certificate.)
7. The exported swine have shown no signs of infectious disease on clinical inspection during the export isolation.
8. All containers, vehicles, and loading areas of the ship or aircraft used in the export were cleaned and disinfected with USDA-approved disinfectant prior to transport of the exported animals.
9. The exported swine were isolated from any other cloven-hoofed animals and horses during the transportation period in the United States, and no cloven-hoofed animals or horses will be loaded with the exported swine at the time of shipment.
10. Feed and litter used during the transportation period of the exported swine are from the same source used for the export isolation.
11. No additional feed and litter is provided at any port of call throughout transportation to Japan.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

The animals were negative to the following tests during the time specified:

On farm testing within 30 days prior to start of export isolation:

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Tuberculosis:         | Intradermal test using bovine PPD   |
| (2) Brucellosis:          | Standard tube test at 1:50 dilution |
| (3) Vesicular stomatitis: | CF test or SN test at 1:8 dilution  |

Testing during export isolation period:

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| (1) PRRS: | immunoperoxidase monolayer assay (IPMA) or indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA) test at 1:20 dilution. |
|-----------|---|

**\*\*All swine tested in the isolation must be negative on this test in order for the entire group to be eligible for export to Japan.\*\***

- (2) Leptospirosis:
- (a) agglutination lysis test for L. pomona, less than 50% agglutination at serum dilution of 1:400
- OR
- (b) two treatments with dihydrostreptomycin (25 mg/kg) at an interval of 14 days, with the second injection given during the export isolation period
- OR
- (c) treatment with tetracycline (20 mg/kg) during the export isolation period

#### OTHER INFORMATION

1. USDA-approved export isolation means that swine for Japan are confined on a premises that has been inspected by a VS inspector and meets all of the requirements as outlined in VS memorandum 592.105 before any animals are placed in isolation. All testing procedures required for export can be done if swine are in an approved isolation facility. Swine for Japan must be in USDA-approved facility for a minimum of 7 days and must remain in this type of isolation until moved to part of embarkation.
2. All swine in the export isolation must have a negative test for PRRS in order for any of the group to be eligible for export to Japan.

#### EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the U.S. Origin Health Certificate, the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor.
2. The name and address of the consignee.
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped.
4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.